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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

LATEST NEWS OF FINANCIAL WORLD

Industrials and Steels Strong in Strike Crisis

Holdings in Four Big Railroads Record High Prices During Week—Some Motors Run to Low Levels for the Year—Investment Market Sound.

By W. S. COUSINS.

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NEW YORK, July 22.—In the face of uncertain and unsettled developments in the industrial situation during the past week, the stock market was remarkably steady and such evidences of liquidation as were seen in the later sessions were directly traced to the profit-selling operations of traders, and, to some extent, to the putting out of new short lines by professionals.

Steel Stocks Strong.

The industrial and steel stocks were exceptionally strong and active during the entire week, and the railroad stocks, while comparatively inactive, maintained a strong and firm tone. In fact, quite a few of the railroad shares advanced to new high levels for the year on steady accumulation of investors who are looking far beyond the present turmoil. Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific particularly distinguished themselves during the week, and Pennsylvania sold at the highest price that has been recorded for this stock since the early part of 1920.

The motor stocks have not fared quite so well. Realizing sales in the Studebaker resulted in a moderate loss, while Maxwell and Pierce-Arrow have borne the brunt of the heaviest liquidation that has been seen in them in many weeks. Pierce-Arrow common and preferred declining to new low levels for the year. Mack Truck, on the other hand, has been exceptionally strong, selling at a new high, at \$60 a share, compared with \$25.50 in the early part of the year.

Buying of the steel stocks has been proceeding steadily on the assumption that the Attorney General would find no fault in the legal structure that has been built up for the merging of a number of the prominent companies. The Attorney General's report held that the contemplated consolidation does not violate the Sherman act, the Clayton or the Webb act and that there is not the slightest ground for the belief that restraint of trade or monopolistic control will result. The steel shares have also been in favor because of the prevailing belief that the steel industry has turned the corner, reports of four of the leading independent companies made public during the past week indicating a transformation from deficit to surplus in their current earnings.

Traders in the stock market during the past few weeks have been surprised of expansion and curtailment of production, of discovery of new fields and salt water flooding of old ones, of increases and decreases in prices of crude, refined and fuel oils, of jumps and slashes in gasoline prices, of increasing stores of crude oil in storage, of the flooding and pinching of former productive wells in Mexico, and, finally, of the plans for the exploitation of the oil fields of Europe with the help of American capital.

Wall street is looking for still further reductions in crude and gasoline prices, in which view it is supported by many of the leaders of the oil industry, who are desirous of forcing a drastic reduction in production until such time as the present abnormal amount in storage has been cut down.

An incident of the financial district during the past week was the actual filing of the bankruptcy schedule of Allan A. Ryan, former plunger in the speculative markets, and more recently an active speculator in the district. The incident serves as a reminder of the facility of the financial wizards in the banking institutions when loans as high as \$8,000,000 can be made on collateral of doubtful value. Of course, the adjustments have been made long ago and losses charged off the books.

While the aggregate of the new bond offerings during the past week has been somewhat smaller than the average, there has been no diminution of interest in the investment market. The feature of the week has, of course, been the steady climb in prices of Liberty bonds, all of which reported new high prices. The most popular issue has been the fourth 4½% of which nearly 1,000,000 par value were sold at prices reaching the maximum of \$151.54. The third loan was a close second in volume of sales and the high price was \$101.

Heavy transactions were also reported in foreign government bonds, as well as in domestic railroad and industrial issues. The French gov-

Washington Stock Market

Business of 1922, up to and including Friday, July 21:
Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

| BONDS. | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Sales | PUBLIC UTILITIES. | Open | High | Low |
| 3,200 | Anacostia & Potomac River R. R. 5's. | 80 | 89 1/2 | 80 |
| 3,000 | Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone 1st 5's. | 95 | 97 1/2 | 95 |
| 1,200 | Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone of Va. 5's. | 91 | 91 1/2 | 90 |
| 168,000 | Capital Traction 1st 5's. | 95 | 99 | 94 |
| 14,000 | City & Suburban Ry. 1st 5's. | 78 | 83 | 78 |
| 5,500 | Georgetown Gas Light 1st 5's. | 81 | 89 | 81 |
| 12,000 | Metropolitan I. R. 1st 5's. | 94 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| 22,000 | Potomac Electric Power 1st 5's. | 91 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| 124,000 | Potomac Electric Power deb. 5's. | 93 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| 46,500 | Potomac Electric Power cons. 5's. | 99 | 100 1/2 | 98 |
| 234,400 | Potomac Electric Power gen. 5's. | 98 1/2 | 100 | 98 1/2 |
| 116,600 | Potomac Electric Power gen. mort. 7's. | 104 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| 23,000 | Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis 1st 5's. | 79 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| 70,400 | Washington Gas 7 1/2's. | 104 1/2 | 106 | 104 1/2 |
| 127,000 | Washington Gas Light gen. 5's. | 88 1/2 | 95 | 88 1/2 |
| 235,500 | Washington Railway & Electric cons. 4's. | 65 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| 74,500 | Washington Railway & Electric gen. 5's. | 95 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| 10,000 | Riggs Realty (short) 5's. | 95 | 95 | 92 1/2 |
| 1,000 | Riggs Realty (short) 5's. | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 100 | Washington Market Cold Storage 5's. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| STOCKS. | | | | |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES. | | | | |
| 10 | American Tel. & Tel. | 115 1/4 | 115 1/4 | 115 1/4 |
| 5,565 | Capital Traction | 95 | 101 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| 2,341 | Chesapeake Gas | 49 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| 52 | N. & W. Steamboat | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| 5,181 | Washington Railway & Electric com. | 39 | 57 | 35 1/2 |
| 4,099 | Washington Railway & Electric pfd. | 64 | 80 | 63 1/2 |
| NATIONAL BANK. | | | | |
| 169 | Commercial National Bank | 130 | 140 | 130 |
| 2 | District National Bank | 168 1/2 | 168 1/2 | 168 1/2 |
| 42 | Federal National Bank | 171 | 176 | 171 |
| 32 | National Bank of Washington | 190 | 190 | 190 |
| 15 | National Metropolitan Bank | 225 | 230 | 225 |
| 18 | Second National Bank | 510 | 510 | 510 |
| 14 | Second National Bank | 148 | 148 | 145 |
| TRUST COMPANY. | | | | |
| 349 | American Security & Trust | 222 | 264 | 222 |
| 323 | Continental Trust | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 94 |
| 126 | National Savings & Trust | 282 | 285 | 282 |
| 36 | Union Trust | 118 | 120 | 118 |
| 27 | Washington Loan & Trust | 270 | 285 | 270 |
| SAVINGS BANK. | | | | |
| 10 | Merchants Bank | 147 | 147 | 147 |
| FIRE INSURANCE. | | | | |
| 1 | Fireman's Fire Insurance | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 46 | National Union Fire Insurance | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| TITLE INSURANCE. | | | | |
| 163 | Columbia Title Insurance | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 29 | Real Estate Title Insurance | 90 1/2 | 105 | 90 1/2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| 10 | District of Columbia Paper Mfg. com. | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1,029 | Mergenthaler Linotype | 129 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 129 |
| 233 | Dutch Market com. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 215 | Dutch Market pfd. | 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| 1,581 | Langston Monotype | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 150 | Washington Market | 35 | 35 | 35 |

CUBAN EXPORTS IN SUGAR ARE HEAVY

Running Twice the Totals of Same Period Last Year, Federal Reports.

Sugar exports from Cuba to date are running even more than twice the totals of the corresponding period of last year, according to the Federal Sugar Refining Company's review of the industry. Up to July 8 a total of 3,757,447 tons was shipped from the island, as compared with 1,706,531 tons for the similar period of last year. The United States has received 2,747,183 tons from Cuba to date, as compared with 1,478,938 tons in 1921. During the week ending July 8, 118,844 tons, out of the total of 168,002 tons, came to this country.

A remarkable average sugar yield of over 13 per cent is reported by Federal's representative in Cuba. This has been attained at central Chaparra and Delicias of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, which have to date made 1,507,884 bags against the original Federal estimate of 1,350,000 bags. Most of the other sixteen mills which continue grinding report good outturns, and the latest estimate of 3,800,000 tons will probably be reached.

Weather Is Favorable.

Central Tanamo, of the Atlantic Fruit Company, has made an unusual record for an initial crop. The growing crop has received very favorable weather, according to the latest report from Federal's representative. Good rains have fallen in all the provinces, alternating with hot sunshine and accompanied by high temperatures. These conditions are needed to counteract as much as possible the effects of the severe and prolonged drought during the preceding season.

Nearly a hundred times as much sugar was imported by the United States from "inside" sources as from "outside" sources in the first five months of the year. In the corresponding period of last year the proportion was only about twelve times as much. The total from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines and Virgin Islands was 2,516,339 tons to May 31, this year, as compared with 27,074 tons from other sources. In 1921 the figures were 1,650,123 tons as compared with 134,857 tons. Altogether, in this period, a total of 2,643,813 tons were imported, as compared with 1,744,980 tons last year.

England, France and Germany continue as good buyers of American refined sugar, according to Federal's figures on exports during the first five months of the year. India, Netherlands and Turkey in Europe have also bought more than last year. The demand from Greece, Italy, Japan, and Mexico seems to be falling off, as compared with last year's figures. Altogether to May 31, 507,908 tons were exported from the United States, as compared with 193,955 tons in the corresponding period last year.

LIVE STOCK TARIFF AROUSES FARMERS TO TALK MARKETING

Md. Agricultural Society Resists New Rates of Baltimore Exchange.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—There is much discussion in local business circles of the charge made by members of the State Agricultural Society that an attempt is being made by Baltimore buyers to defeat the co-operative shipping of live stock. The charge relates to the new joint tariff schedule of 50 cents on each car, which has been passed by the Baltimore Live Stock Exchange.

Pending the hearing of a complaint by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the Government has granted an injunction against the effectiveness of the new tariff. The hearing will be held on August 17 in Baltimore. The injunction has been extended to August 31.

In view of the new tariff, it was said, farmers in Maryland are shipping their cattle, hogs and sheep to Lancaster and Philadelphia markets, where the tariff charges are lower. The new charge is excessive, it is said, and does not permit a fair margin of profit to the farmer. Definite action was postponed because of the limited time in which the agents of the society have had to gather data of conditions throughout the State. Dr. T. B. Symons, secretary, said. The society will appoint a committee to appear before Secretary Wallace at the hearing here.

The following resolution was adopted by the society at a meeting this week: "It is moved that the sense of this conference be that a careful survey be made of the live stock business of Maryland conducted on the Baltimore market, said survey to cover the extent of Maryland business, experience of shippers and a comparison of rates and charges made to the Baltimore market with others of similar scope and business."

Figures submitted showed that Howard county alone sends 750,000 head of live stock into Baltimore annually. Cattle received in the city during 1921, it was said, numbered 279,333, of which 155,642 were slaughtered here.

VIRGINIA FARMERS TO TALK MARKETING

Pooling Plans to Have Big Place on Institute Program Next Month.

BLACKSBURG, Va., July 22.—The annual summer meeting of the State Farmers' Institute to be held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, August 9, 10 and 11, is to be a big "At Home" for the farmers and farm women of the State and all who are interested in the agricultural development of Virginia.

Those connected with the college are already hard at work with arrangements and full details of plans for the entertainment of the visitors are given here.

It has been decided to devote practically the entire session this year to questions of marketing. This has been done because successful marketing is perhaps the biggest problem confronting the farmers of the State at the present time.

Electric Lamp to Burn 3 Years Without Current

ROME, July 22.—An electric lamp which will burn for three years without current has been invented by an engineer here.

The lamp is described as a self-sustaining incandescent electric light that will burn a long time without connection with any source of electric supply other than itself. The light itself is radiated from a minute metal.

French Woman Wages Own War on Birthrate

VANNES, France, July 22.—Mme. de Trougher, farmer's wife, living near here, has declared war on France's declining birth rate.

Five years ago she had nine children. Then she had twins. Then she had more twins. Now she gives birth to a fine set of triplets—two girls and a boy. She is in excellent health.

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Weekly Financial Review

By HENRY CLEWS, of Henry Clews & Co., New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, July 22.—For still another week the dominating influence in the financial markets has been the strike situation. While full confidence exists in the ability of the Government to protect the interests of the community there is an inevitable disposition to await developments before making new commitments. Meantime, some improvement has been brought about in the German situation. Other foreign governments have carried their current financing well toward completion for the present at all events—and this leaves the prospective German loan possibly the most immediate problem of European finance. Great Britain's once more announced intent to begin payment of interest on her debt to the United States during the coming autumn gives further evidence of progress toward normal conditions. The fact that prices have been evidently being made toward the tentative establishment of a more satisfactory basis for the revision of the reparations terms.

Railroad Strike and the Markets. The fact that prices have held so well in face of the continued strike unrest bears testimony to confidence of the community in the eventual adjustment of working relations. Both the coal and the railroad issues had to be brought to a head and settled before the situation had gone much further, and adjustment of the points involved will avoid worse trouble later. According to some current stock market "aromaters," rail prices are new fully two points above the figure they had reached at the time when the present troubles became acute. The public is wise in taking the view that a settlement on some definite basis will strengthen instead of impair the position of security holders and present conditions reflect that opinion. Strongly tending to confirm it is the good traffic outlook. Returns for July, when available, will no doubt show the effects of present business disturbances. Even for the first third of July the loadings of some of the Western roads show advances of 10 to 20 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

The Stability of Trade.

Despite the railroad and mining troubles, general business continues to maintain its stability in an unusual degree. Just as a year ago dividend reductions, both actual and prospective, were an important factor in depressing the market, so advances present and predicted are moving today a factor in sustaining prices. Not a few concerns are rapidly retiring their outstanding indebtedness and getting out of the position of dependence on banks, from which they have previously suffered. Both rails and industries are affected by the dividend forecasts, among the roads this helped being the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio, while among the industries are the one or two well-known motors and several popular speculative specialties. These factors naturally have gone far to offset the bad effects on the industrial side which might have been expected from strike conditions. General business indications for the past week have been generally very favorable. Notable in this connection has been the improvement in the leather situation and the good absorptive power of the copper market, notwithstanding a production which is now in excess of any since the opening of 1919. In other branches of business conditions continue good, and the position of the market is permit. Coupled with the reduction of unemployment to the vanishing point, this activity of manufacturing naturally means steady and well sustained demand for goods at retail and wholesale, as is demonstrated by current indexes on that subject.

A Better Outlook in Washington.

President Harding, who has been doing his utmost to restore industrial peace, has unofficially let it be known that the interests of the community in this connection are far more important than the immediate furtherance of legislation. The result of all these conditions has been to reduce the prospect of passing subsidy or bonus bills at this session, and the change of outlook is correspondingly favorable from the standpoint of taxation and finance. Exceptional success had been experienced by the Treasury in its financing during the past two months, and the views of the community as to present prospects are reflected in a new upward movement of Liberty bonds which has carried them for some issues to a figure from 101 to 102. The delay and difference of opinion on the tariff bill are not particularly regretted by market authorities because of the belief that they are resulting in bringing about a decidedly better adjustment of duties than could otherwise be obtained. Preliminary forecasts now favor wise selection for membership on the Federal Reserve Board, and official announcement of names is now expected to be made within the near future, as they should be acted upon by the Senate before August 9 in order to prevent vacancies.

Money and Banking Conditions. A drop in the acceptance rate to a level lower than at any time since 1919 is believed by many to foreshadow a renewed lessening of Federal reserve discount rates, the one event having in past months usually preceded the other. Imports of gold to an amount well toward \$20,000,000, on this movement, points to an even stronger position at Federal reserve banks, notwithstanding the very moderate increase in demand for accommodation which have made themselves felt in various districts, and have, of late weeks, tended to raise the volume of bills held by the system as a whole. Conditions have been favorable to recovery in exchange, and points to still better developments, although there is a distinctly waiting attitude in view of the unsatisfactory outcome at The Hague and the continued uncertainty regarding the basis of a German settlement.

Stock Market Prospects. No real stock market action is to be expected until a settlement of the coal and railroad strikes. A favorable outcome is anticipated in each case, because conditions necessitate reasonable concessions on the part of labor. But would be buyers will not enlarge their operations until the outlook is clear; and with encouraging business conditions ahead holders are unwilling to part with stocks. The result is a stand-off, which may continue for a period at least. In the early future, however, crops will begin to move. Western merchants will start their autumn purchases and trade generally should take a new forward step. Railroad mills and mines alike will be kept busy filling orders delayed by the strike; building will continue active and home conditions should steadily improve. When securities do begin to move it will probably be in the upward grade; and during the interval standard issues may be purchased to advantage on any pronounced recessions.

Fossil Tooth of Ape Is Found in Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—The fossil tooth of a large ape that lived in the region of Nebraska about half a million years ago, just before the earliest evidences of man in the world, has just been discovered by a geologist, Harold I. Cooke. It is a molar tooth, about half an inch across the top, with a similar one found in 1908 constitutes the only remains of this species found in America. According to Dr. Clark Wissler, curator of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, these teeth show the anthropoid apes migrated to America over some land connection from Asia, probably in the vicinity of Alaska.

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| 10 United States 4's | 75.00 |
| 25 Piggly Wiggly, Atlantic | 10.00 |
| 100 International Shoe Mfg. Corp. | 35.00 |
| 20 United States 4's | 35.00 |
| 20 Thompson Mfg. (Tenn. Lights) | 7.00 |
| 100 United States 4's | 75.00 |
| 20 Birmingham Motors | 12.00 |
| 25 Chesapeake Tinning Machine | 6.50 |
| 500 Chesapeake 2 1/2 Cents | .35 |
| 500 Buffalo Texas Oil Co. | .35 |
| 500 Washington Ice Mfg. com. | .75 |
| 10 Delta Oil Co. | 6.00 |
| 10 American Grocers Society | 5.00 |
| 50 S. S. Automotive Society | 55.00 |
| 250 Automotive Parts Corp. | 10.00 |
| 250 Reverse Motors | .30 |
| 500 Automotive Oil Co. | 10.00 |
| 400 Atlantic Oil Co. | 8.00 |
| 2 City Storage Co., Hagerstown | 8.00 |
| 2 Virginia Fish Sales | 40.00 |
| 210 Security Drilling & Producing | .15 |

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Coal Strike Throws Shadow on Industry

Scramble Is Being Made for Fuel With Feverish Price Bidding for Supplies.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Bradstreet's weekly business review today says:

"Industry is more irregular with the railway strike, and through it the coal tie-up throwing deeper shadows upon manufacturing interests, whose need for fuel is weekly becoming more pressing.

"Coal trade authorities report something like a scramble for fuel, with accompanying feverish price bidding for supplies, which has proved too big a burden for some of these less favorably situated consumers.

"So far the iron and steel trades have been hardest hit, especially in the neighborhood of the most strongly unionized mines. To date, probably 10 per cent of the country's active furnaces have been forced to close; many steel mill operations have been slowed down; some of these are reported turning to oil as a fuel; large quantities of English coal have been engaged for import, and prices of both coal and coke have been further jacked up.

"Ordinary distributive trade has been rather relegated to the background this week, and while showing fair activity for mid-July, has, undoubtedly, been held down by the natural indisposition to go ahead until the question of the country's fuel supplies, both present and prospective, has been settled. Aside from strikes the outlook is generally regarded as favorable, especially as Western crops have held all of the recent promise; the cotton crop has been aided by hot weather, which is thought to have toned down the boll weevil menace; collections are slightly better; business has had a pretty fair half year and hopes for still better in the next half; oppressive unemployment has disappeared, and actual labor scarcity is noted in widely separated regions.

U. S. Army and Reserves Form National Society

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Association of the Army of the United States, which comprises the regular army, the national guard when in the service of the United States and the organized reserves, has been formed as a national organization. The national headquarters are in San Francisco but the organization will embrace the entire country and its territorial possessions.

Initial Public Offering of 2,500 Units

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